

Dead.
Died Jan 11 1892

THE DODGE CITY TIMES.

VOL. XVII. DODGE CITY, KANSAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1891. NUMBER 34.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

ALLIANCE NOTES.

The membership of the Arkansas alliance has increased nearly 30,000 in the past year.

Every twenty alliance in North Carolina has adopted the Ocala platform without a dissent. That's the way they "split on the sub-treasury."

Gold and silver, forever fluctuating in their own value, can never be made an accurate measure of the value of other commodities.—Adam Smith.

Forward, march! Free cotton goods, pensions only to those who are in actual need, and that to be paid in full legal tender paper money.—Southern Mercury.

The supreme council of the F. A. and I. U. reflected the sentiments of the progressive elements of the alliance throughout the United States.—Pittsburgh Kansas.

Treasury notes secured by the pledge of the faith and credit of the government, with or without interest, will make better currency than gold or silver.—Victor Bonnet.

There are 31,000 millionaires and 2,000,000 tramps in this country. When

RENT IN TWIN.

It is not the All-true, but the Solid Democratic South that is split wide open by the Sub-Treasury Plan.

The following document, signed by 200 producers of best cotton, appeared in the Dallas Morning News of November 25, and we print it for the general information of our thousands of readers:

To the Democracy of Texas:

The recent pronouncement of Chairman Finley, announcing that the democrats who believed in, and advocated the reform generally known as the "sub-treasury plan," should not hereafter be admitted to a participation in the councils of the democratic party in Texas, following almost immediately upon the practical expulsion of a member of a county executive committee who was a believer in said reform, admonishes us that the time has arrived when it is proper and necessary for those who believe in the liberty of conscience and of opinion, to speak out plainly as to their intentions and purposes.

We hold this truth to be self-evident, that the appointment of Chairman Finley as chief of the state executive committee did not invest him with the attribute of democratic infallibility, nor

COLOSSAL CHEEK.

An astounding proposition on the part of John Jay Knox which seems to have been advanced in all seriousness.

At the recent annual convention of the American Bankers' association, held at New Orleans, November 11 and 12, the national bankers through their mouth-piece, John Jay Knox, formulated the following astonishing and impudent proposition, or plan for a flexible circulating medium. Mr. Knox said:

"What we need in a country like this, if we are to have a bank circulation, which I hope we are to have at some time in the future, is a circulation which is both safe and elastic. I grant that the national bank circulation, while it filled all of the requirements of safety, convertibility and uniformity, was defective in the principle of elasticity."

The proposition which I had the honor to present to congress was in brief terms the following: That banks organized in this country should be allowed to issue a circulation upon 75 per cent of the value of the gold and silver coin capital should have the right to issue circulation to the amount of \$300,000. Half of that circulation (\$150,000) would be secured by gold or silver coin or bullion, or, if you please, by the public debt so long as the debt exists, until 1903, by government bonds. The other portion of the circulation would be secured by a safety fund. Of course, if circulation was issued on gold or silver coin or bullion, or government bonds, but upon the other half of the circulation there would be a profit, as it would be secured by a safety fund. The principle of the safety fund rests upon the fact that the banks are managed with ability, and under no circumstances are likely to become insolvent. We have experience to guide us in this matter. During a quarter of a century, during twenty-five years, 139 national banks failed, having an aggregate circulation of \$15,000,000. Under this system one-half that amount would have been secured by a deposit of coin or bullion. The other half would have been secured by a safety fund. This safety fund would be formed by a contribution of all the banks of the country of one per cent upon the amount of circulation issued, the same amount that is now contributed to the government of the United States as a tax upon circulation.

"We would have then a loss of \$15,000,000 in twenty-five years, an annual loss of \$600,000. One-half of that safety fund of \$300,000,000 of circulation would be secured by gold or silver coin or bullion. The income, provided that \$300,000,000 of circulation was issued, would be \$3,000,000 a year. The loss would be \$600,000 a year, or only one-tenth of the amount of the income, taking the experience of the last twenty-five years as correct data. If the loss should be five times greater or ten times greater than the experience of the last twenty-five years, the banks would be still enough in the safety fund to cover all possible requirements. If the safety fund should be exhausted, the government would be required to pay to the banks the amount of the deficiency. The total of insolvent national banks during the last twenty-five years has been \$15,000,000, the amount derived from the assets and individual liabilities of insolvent banks had been more than \$16,000,000. This is independent of the bonds. So that such insolvency of the banks is not a serious matter. If the banking system were conducted as safely in the future as in the past, would be secure without a safety fund. But without the safety fund the amount which would be taken to pay these notes would be taken from the pockets of the people. It belongs to the depositors of the banks."

Grand in its audacity and revolutionizing in its ideas, proposing, as it does, to vest in banking corporations a prerogative which belongs to the government, the foregoing proposition nevertheless embodies some concessions and admissions of value and portent to the people at large. Stripped of all superfluous verbiage the proposition is as follows: That the banks should be allowed to issue bills for two dollars. Of this amount one dollar is to have behind it a dollar in gold or silver coin or bullion for its redemption. The other half of the bill is to have behind it the redemption of the bank or its retirement from business by liquidation. The other dollar is to have behind it for its redemption in case of the failure of a bank or its retirement from business the sum of the fund in coin or bullion. This virtually admits:

First—That so far as its use as money or as a circulating medium is concerned, money needs no specie basis or metallic reserve for its redemption, as Mr. Knox's proposition makes no provision for the redemption of any of this bank currency, except in case of banks becoming insolvent or voluntarily retiring from business. And even for their contingency there is no provision for the redemption of money bills, one-hundredth part of the total bank circulation outstanding. In other words, Mr. Knox contemplates that the average life of a bank and its currency should be adjusted to the life of the nation. If more than one per cent of the total outstanding bank currency should need redemption from any cause the worth of one-half of the excess would be problematical.

Second—That were it not for the fact some banks become insolvent and others wish to retire from business, no other money than paper bills would ever be required.

Now let us give Mr. Knox's principle a broad application. Let us credit of the whole people is better than that of the banks, while anything the American bankers' association can accomplish the whole people, including the banks, is better than anything the government can accomplish. A failure to express the true sentiment of the alliance of Georgia has just been made in this policy will soon disgust our western brethren with us to an extent which may be finally disastrous to the cause.

If Col. Livingston expects to continue in the leadership of the reform forces of Georgia he must stop trying to ride two horses at once, must sever all connection with old party ringsters, and obey the voice of the people—never all connection with railroad monopolists and stand out clear and apart from all such. This reform movement is too big for any man to carry in his vest pocket.—Atlanta (Ga.) People's Party Paper.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

When the senate met on the 16th the president's message was received and read the body adjourned. The house received the message which was read and adjourned until Saturday.

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WASHINGTON NOTES.

The department of agriculture reports the condition of growing wheat as 83.3. The reports generally are not satisfactory. Interesting statistics as to crop prices are given.

Mr. Bates, commissioner of navigation, who has supervision of the laws relating to vessels and seamen, has introduced his annual report to the secretary of the treasury. He states that on almost all points the American shipyard excels the British in its productions.

The annual report of Attorney-General Miller is made public. He declares that the new court of appeals has not relieved the supreme court.

The National Bar association has decided to meet at Washington every year for the future.

An effort will be made to secure the prohibition national convention for Baltimore or Washington.

SENATOR SHERMAN has said to be an early candidate for president.

The president will not make any new appointments to fill any vacancies until all the recess appointments have been laid before the senate.

It is definitely stated that Mr. Culbertson of Texas, will be appointed on the insular-commerce commission and will accept. The appointment will be made in a few days.

The attorney-general has advised the treasury department by the treasury of the offer of Newberger, Weiss & Co. of San Francisco, to compromise the government's claim against them on account of the alleged fraudulent entries of merchandise. Criminal proceedings will be instituted against the offending parties.

The president has sent to the senate the entire list of recess appointments, additional to the names submitted last week. The list includes 181 postmasters, 14 clerks of court, 10 judges, 10 appointments and promotions in the revenue marine service.

SENATOR FULTON, of California, has introduced a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for a public building in San Francisco.

REPRESENTATIVE ENLOR, of Tennessee, has decided to offer a resolution looking to the further investigation of Commissioner Ream's management of the pension bureau and will seek the appointment of a special committee of inquiry.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER declares that economy will be the watchword of the house this winter and while the revenue fair may secure a loss of \$5,000,000 it is not likely to be given that amount outright.

SENATOR GALLINGER, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to the employment of aliens on government work.

COMMISSIONER LANE, of the department of agriculture, has issued a circular calling for a convention for the purpose of considering the practicability of reducing the acreage of cotton in the south. He names the city of Montgomery, Ala., as the most suitable place and Wednesday, January 6, 1892, as the time.

THE EAST.

The grand jury of Beaver county, Pa., in the case of United States Senator M. S. Quay against the Beaver Star for criminal libel, has found a true bill against that newspaper.

The fact that the majority of the members of the Union League club of New York are in favor of retaining the republican character of the organization was clearly decided by a vote of 3 to 1.

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It is alleged in Boston that it has been almost positively determined that the Russell Sage dynamite was Henry D. Norcross, a noted broker of Somerville, Mass.

HON. JONAS MITOT, once the law partner of President Franklin Pierce, died at Concord, N. H., aged 73.

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Summary of the Daily News.

BRITISH officers and Sepoy troops made an attack on tribesmen in India and defeated them at a hot fight.

SEVENTEEN British mail underwriters have withdrawn from the society of Lloyd, London, within a few weeks and the effect upon ship owners and shippers is not at all reassuring.

The president of Hayti has decided to leave a proclamation of general amnesty to political offenders.

The clearing returns to Bradstreet's for the past week made a better showing than recently.

B. G. DUN & Co.'s weekly trade review is even more cheerful than usual. Collections are improving and general business is good.

EX-LORD DUFFERIN has been appointed British ambassador to France in the place of the late Lord Lytton.

Owing to the drought, the grain crops have been lost over large areas in the Madras presidency. Fair prices for cereals prevail in four districts.

A DISPATCH from Singapore states that a severe gale prevailed at Hong Kong December 4. A large number of Chinese vessels were destroyed and hundreds of Chinese sailors and laborers drowned. European vessels sustained little damage.

MADAME MODJESKA, the actress, was reported much better.

Business in the Havana sugar market during the week was restricted owing to the fact that the prices asked by holders were too high for buyers and the sales made were insignificant.

The National Alliance, denies that the order is losing strength.

The London advisory board of Virginia state debt bondholders have declined to recommend the holders' scheme for the settlement of claims against Virginia. Holders representing \$1,000,000 will, however, accept.

PRESIDENT MORTON, of Chile, has sent out a reply to President Harrison's message in which he declares Chile has never tried to evade the Baltimore outrage responsibility. The vessel has sailed for San Francisco.

The remains of the late Don Pedro, ex-emperor of Brazil, were laid away in the Braganza tomb in Lisbon with grand ceremonies.

VESTRYMEN of a Protestant Anglican church at Newry, Ireland, seized the new-born child during the service and cut out and burned the letters "H. S." embroidered on it. The rector resisted in vain.

In a mad election riot in Waterford, Ireland, Michael Davitt received a beating on the head and many others were injured. Davitt now declares that he will be a candidate for parliament.

The London Times' Santiago correspondent declares that Chileans regard President Harrison's message as a breach of diplomatic courtesy.

ENGLAND'S stock markets were rather firm last week. London is waiting on New York to push American railroad securities.

The German minister of marine has resigned because he is not allowed to build several men-of-war.

ADVISES have been received at Brussels that Emin and Stuhlman have discovered a river, the most southerly branch of the Nile, which flows into the Atlantic and flowing into the Albert Edward Nyanza on the southeast shore.

A LETTER from Rio Janeiro reports the army and navy of Brazil both in a bad condition.

J. D. COPPEL, general freight and passenger agent of the Monterey & Mexican Gulf road, says the drought in Mexico has caused such distress that appeals for aid have been sent out from various points in the states of Durango, Coahuila, Nueva Leon, Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi.

Two gamekeepers on the estate of Lord Brownlow at Ailesbury, county Berks, England, were killed by a deer. It was the general opinion that they were killed by poachers.

The British ship Euterpe, Capt. Sinclair, bound from Hull, England, for Brisbane, Australia, was driven upon the Gallipoli peninsula, port of Rangoon. Thirty lives were lost, every person on board except an apprentice boy being drowned.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Jesse James' exploits were outdone last night in Chicago. On one of the leading thoroughfares during highwaymen suddenly surrounded one of Uncle Sam's biggest mail wagons, and, at revolver point, forced the postal employees to throw out the mail. The highwaymen's vehicle was then sent flying on its journey, its occupants being threatened with instant death if they made an outcry or stopped. So completely was the surprise effected, that the driver of the mail failed to utilize the services of a bull dog which was beside him on the seat. Thoroughly frightened, the driver whipped up the horses and drove as rapidly as possible to the main post office, where he reported the affair. An inventory was then made of the contents of the wagon and it was found that two registered mail pouches, one containing \$100,000 in gold, and one containing \$50,000 in silver, were missing. The value of the contents of the pouches taken is believed to be heavy. Near midnight the stolen mail was taken to the office of its contents, were found in the main division of the city, fully three miles from the scene of the robbery. At this hour every available constable and detective are on foot and on horseback, and a special force of men is being organized to obtain a clue to the identity of the highwaymen and their whereabouts.

MURKIN, I. T., Dec. 18.—Chief Mayor and councilors of the Chamber of Commerce are dead, frozen during Sunday night. The president of the Chamber is not expected to live. The motion picture show, however, is not expected to be set for.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—No mention of the existence of smallpox is made by newspapers and in fact they even print nothing about the sick and dying at the more information will never know from reading papers, that dread specter of famine and pestilence had spread its wings over the tract of what has been Russia's most fertile territory. This is due to secret instructions issued by the police ordering newspapers to ignore famine and epidemic of smallpox. In two villages of the government of Riazan two hundred persons are down with the loathsome disease and fifty deaths have already occurred. The smallpox is also ravaging the province of Viatka, Samara, Vladimir, Orel, Penza and Simbirsk. In addition to this visitation of smallpox, typhus fever is carrying off numerous victims in various provinces. On the whole, a more gloomy outlook could not well be imagined, and although the few doctors scattered through the country are doing their utmost to stay the disease, their efforts are almost useless. People have reached a stage where they think it is useless to fight against any affliction and their many, too, prefer death from disease to a slow torture of the disease and starvation.



RECIPROCITY AND RETALIATION.

United labor is able to protect its own, to avenge injustice and reciprocate favors.

From proceedings of the national council of F. A. and I. U. at Indianapolis November 17 to 21, 1891.

The first boycott ever started by the nation was instituted by the national council against the Rochester Clothing Exchange of New York. This concern is immense, being a consolidation of twenty-three firms of the city. The boycott was formed last March over 14,000 garment makers were thrown out of employment. A boycott was instituted by the K. of L. and James Hughes, of that organization, was arrested for conspiracy against the laws of New York. By a packed jury Mr. Hughes was convicted.

There were no millionaires there were no tramps. There were no inane. —Journal of Knights of Labor.

To divide and quarrel among ourselves over details and personalities, is exactly what the gold bugs want us to do. "Stand fast, therefore, and be not entangled again in the yoke of bondage."

The money power has at last found a foe worthy of its steel. The alliance binds defiance to all the powers of subsidized monopoly and the yeomanry of America are standing by its side.—Pittsburgh Kansas.

Our reports, so far, from different parts of the country, show that the bulk of the surplus wheat is already out of the producers' hands. It will not be long after the middlemen get possession of it till the prices will go up.—Journal of Agriculture.

Confidence in the stability of our financial institutions and universal prosperity continues. But, last report showed up ten more failures than the week previous and about fifty more than the same week last year, "with no unusual stringency in any particular locality." Oh, Law!—Nonpareil.

To prove the value of paper money we offer the following statement: The Bank of England suspended specie payment from 1797 to 1821. For this period of twenty-four years paper money paid all debts, public and private, and carried England through her wars with France and America.—Louisville (Ky.) Farmers' Home Journal.

The intrinsic value idea of money was the idea in the days of crude barbarism. The simplest and most perfect form of money in the world is not paper. It is only when states have reached a high degree of civilization that they adopt this perfect form of money.—Rees' Encyclopedia.

A greenback dollar is a receipt and an order. It is a receipt for services rendered, for labor performed, for products transferred; and it is an order for a certain amount of the necessities, comforts or luxuries of life. It does not need the collateral security of precious metal any more than a street car passenger needs a uniformed body guard. The government is powerful and at peace, and its name is as good as its bond. What it places its signature upon needs no other backing.—Chicago Express.

Secretary Foster lately said to the bankers' association: "I am of the opinion that, owing to our rapid growth in population and wealth and the extraordinary development in all kinds of business yearly, the increase in our circulating medium somewhat proportionate to our growth in population is absolutely demanded." This is precisely the position taken by the people's party, and precisely the statement which all republican papers and speakers of Kansas have persistently denounced as anarchy, socialism, repudiation, fanaticism, etc., ad nauseum. Mr. Foster convicts the entire republican machinery of Kansas of unblinking falsehood, and vindicates to the fullest degree the position of the people's party. But, perhaps, Foster is a liar and a calamity howler.—Lawrence (Kan.) Jeffersonian.

juried convicted the master workman, one James Hughes, for doing his duty to his fellow men; therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce the actions of the Rochester Clothing Exchange for depriving their former employees of doing a lawful business, and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon all fair-minded people to let the goods of these unemployed men and women manufacturers severely alone.

After the passage of the above resolution it was decided to publish a list of retail stores handling the goods of the unemployed men and women, an effort that will largely bring the company to terms.

place in his pious keeping the souls and consciences of individual democrats.

Reared as we have been in the folds of the democratic party and many of us having fought its battles and followed its flag for a life-time, we have been taught ever to believe that democracy was not, and in its essential nature could not be, incompatible with perfect liberty of thought and speech.

Previous to this most remarkable domination of Chairman Finley, we had supposed that each individual democrat was a freeman, having full possession of, and control over his own conscience. The title of the soil, the producers in common with many others, true and loyal democrats, have seen fit to examine and approve the principles of what is called the sub-treasury plan. We believe in common with the great mass of laborers and producers that during the past thirty years, if not ever since its foundation, our federal government has been administered in the interest of capital, to the prejudice of labor.

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the above [dispatch of Chicago date] is taken from the New York Herald, and will bear a careful reading in the light of the present political condition. Notice the last paragraph especially, "without regard to party." It explains certain actions among leading politicians that have heretofore been somewhat vague.—National Economist.

Most gratifying.

The action of the Farmers' Alliance in making so heartily the order's position in the difficulty with the Rochester clothing combine is most gratifying. Quite apart from the tremendous force which the organized farmers can bring to bear upon a settlement of the difficulty, the action of the alliance is gratifying as demonstrating the coming together of the toilers of the field and the factory. A common interest, a common danger and a common suffering have forced them to make a common cause, and now it only needs wise councils and determined action to win all the justice that reform can give.—Journal of Knights of Labor.

We believe in doing a good turn when we can, and we are going to put those fellows who believe in intrinsic value of money into a right smart business. Gather up 500 cents (intrinsic value a half dollar) and swap them for five silver stump-tailed dollars (intrinsic value \$5.75), swap these again for one full-dressed yellow gold piece, and you will make \$4.50 by the operation. If your theory is correct, if not, why not? If you are real sorry you might get around twice and make \$9 per day. Why don't some of you try it?—Rice (Kan.) Eagle.

First—A volume of money limited in amount only by the quantity that can be profitably used in productive industries and the channels of commerce, and which money may be freely obtained at a rate of interest which will equitably divide the net annual product of the nation between the two factors—labor and capital.

Second—That the net annual increase in national wealth has just about averaged four per cent for the past twenty years, money, if loaned by capitalists or bankers, should not cost more than two per cent. If, however, money is loaned by the government, it should be loaned at a rate of interest which would be paid above such cost taking the place of other forms of taxation.

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First—By the people, as a government, loaning their credit (money) to themselves as individuals, upon their real estate at two per cent interest.

Second—By making such credit bills (money) interchangeable with United States postal savings bank bonds, of conversion value, bearing one per cent interest, and obtainable at the post offices in the cities and principal towns.

This would give us a flexible, elastic volume of currency, which would be adjusted to the needs of the country, and would be free from all ordinary or extraordinary demands for its use.—George C. Ward, in Topeka Advocate.

COL. LIVINGSTON.

The Georgia Alliance Leader Should Not Try to Ride Two Horses at the Same Time.

On Wednesday last at the Atlanta exposition, Oates, of Alabama, put this direct question to Congressman Livingston, of Georgia:

"Will you vote for Cleveland if he is nominated?"

The direct reply was: "I will vote for the nominee."

It is with deep regret that we note such language coming from Livingston. The direct reply is: "I stand by the Ocala platform."

This reply would have reinstated him in the leadership of the reform party in Georgia.

It would have been proof positive of his loyalty to the cause and the people.

The reply which he did make is at the best a dodge, and is intended to deceive somebody. Who is it to be?

These are not times for political trucking or truckism. A failure to express the true sentiment of the alliance of Georgia has just been made in this policy will soon disgust our western brethren with us to an extent which may be finally disastrous to the cause.

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HON. JONAS MITOT, once the law partner of President Franklin Pierce, died at Concord, N. H., aged 73.

CHINA has demanded the withdrawal of the British posts at Nampoung. The government has declined to accede, but has instructed the commander to do his utmost to avoid a clash.

It is announced from Campos, Brazil, that there was a revolt there against the Peizoto government. Ten were killed and forty wounded in the conflict with the government troops.

AFRICAN Indians, similar to the grapple, have made its appearance in California. In Oakland, Alameda and other towns hundreds are afflicted and many deaths are resulting from the disease.

DETAILS have been received of the capture of the town of Tielme, China, by rebels. Horrible barbarities were perpetrated.

PARANALUTE leaders have begun suit in London for the appointment of a new trustee for the Paris fund, Justice McCarthy not being agreeable.

It is denied from Chili that any proposition to suspend the Chilean legation at Washington has ever been made to the congress of Chili.

MR. GLADSTONE made an address to the liberal agricultural conference in London. He pledged reform measures.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Jesse James' exploits were outdone last night in Chicago. On one of the leading thoroughfares during highwaymen suddenly surrounded one of Uncle Sam's biggest mail wagons, and, at revolver point, forced the postal employees to throw out the mail. The highwaymen's vehicle was then sent flying on its journey, its occupants being threatened with instant death if they made an outcry or stopped. So completely was the surprise effected, that the driver of the mail failed to utilize the services of a bull dog which was beside him on the seat. Thoroughly frightened, the driver whipped up the horses and drove as rapidly as possible to the main post office, where he reported the affair. An inventory was then made of the contents of the wagon and it was found that two registered mail pouches, one containing \$100,000 in gold, and one containing \$50,000 in silver, were missing. The value of the contents of the pouches taken is believed to be heavy. Near midnight the stolen mail was taken to the office of its contents, were found in the main division of the city, fully three miles from the scene of the robbery. At this hour every available constable and detective are on foot and on horseback, and a special force of men is being organized to obtain a clue to the identity of the highwaymen and their whereabouts.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—No mention of the existence of smallpox is made by newspapers and in fact they even print nothing about the sick and dying at the more information will never know from reading papers, that dread specter of famine and pestilence had spread its wings over the tract of what has been Russia's most fertile territory. This is due to secret instructions issued by the police ordering newspapers to ignore famine and epidemic of smallpox. In two villages of the government of Riazan two hundred persons are down with the loathsome disease and fifty deaths have already occurred. The smallpox is also ravaging the province of Viatka, Samara, Vladimir, Orel, Penza and Simbirsk. In addition to this visitation of smallpox, typhus fever is carrying off numerous victims in various provinces. On the whole, a more gloomy outlook could not well be imagined, and although the few doctors scattered through the country are doing their utmost to stay the disease, their efforts are almost useless. People have reached a stage where they think it is useless to fight against any affliction and their many, too, prefer death from disease to a slow torture of the disease and starvation.

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